

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 75

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 14th street.—
BROTHMAN'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PERSO-
NAGE.—MUCH AND ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY,
WITH NEW FEATURES.ROBERT THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SEVEN DWARFS;
OR, HARK! THE WORLD OF WONDER.ORADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SHADOW OF A
CRIME.—RICHIE AT SIXTEEN.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—
ROMEO AND JULIET.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLINGAME EX-
TRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY THIEVES.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performances.WATERLEY THEATRE, 7th Broadway.—ELIZABETH'S
BURLINGAME COMPANY.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC BROTHERS
AND LIVING STATUES.—PICTO.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HOBBS MA-
PINS, &c.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN
COMEDY.—IRON GUY.GERMAN THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—
THE KNOCKING OF THE LADY.—ELIZABETH'S PICTO.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
SCHOOL.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 25 Broadway.—STRI-
TION ENTERTAINMENTS.—SIEGE OF THE BLONDE.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMIC
VOICINGS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—THE DAVENPORT
BROTHERS.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS.—GRANT'S CABINET, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 19, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated March 18.
Celestino Olazaga, one of the members of the
Spanish Constituent Cortes, was killed in a duel on
the 17th inst.A protest, numerous signed by Irish noblemen
and landowners against the disestablishment of the
Irish Church, has just been published in England.
The cotton epidemic of Preston are on strike on
account of a proposed reduction of their wages.The bill proposing to disestablish the Irish Church
was taken up in the British Parliament yesterday for
a second reading. A discussion took place in which
Mr. Disraeli participated.The French and Belgian governments are organ-
izing a conference for the discussion of mutual com-
mercial relations.

Africa.

Protests against the consecration of Bishop Ma-
carie have been received in England from Cape
Town.

Cuba.

It is now stated that the Spanish column advanc-
ing on Mayari was severely defeated by the insur-
gents, with a loss of 300 killed. The Spanish troops
under La Torre, at Villa Clara, were also defeated.
The insurgents have driven the parties repairing
the Villa Clara and Cienfuegos Railroad, and it is
estimated that it will require a force of 10,000
men to re-establish railroad communication between the
two cities. Many women and children from
Puerto Principe have gone to join their relatives
among the insurgents, and General Lesca has issued
an order that they shall return or be liable to the
penalties of military law if captured. It was rum-
ored in Havana that Santiago had been captured
by an insurgent expedition in concert with the Pe-
ruvian Ironclads. The Captain General has issued a
decree reducing the direct taxes on property, and
the war tax fifty per cent, and to compensate for
reduction of revenue has increased the export
duties.Señor Morales Lemus, Minister of the provisional
government of Quila, arrived in this city yesterday,
fully empowered to treat with the government for
the recognition of Cuban independence.

Con. Res.

In the Senate yesterday another bill was reported
to encourage telegraphic communication with Eu-
rope. A resolution was adopted directing the
Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency
of procuring the reports of proceedings in secret session
taken down in his journal by the late Senator
McClay, of Pennsylvania. The debate on the repeal
of the Tenure of Office act was resumed, Mr. Trum-
bull announcing at the close that he would press
for a vote to-day. Senator Brownlow took part in
the argument in opposition to the repeal, but being
too feeble to make a speech his manuscript was read
by the Clerk. The Senate then adjourned.In the House the Ways and Means Committee re-
ported a bill amending the law imposing taxes on
distilled spirits and tobacco. A resolution to extend
the time for removing disqualified officers in the un-
reconstructed States was presented by Mr. Farn-
sworth, of the Reconstruction Committee, and op-
posed by Mr. Butler, chairman of the committee.
Another interesting discussion ensued, and the
House refusing to second the previous question the
resolution was recommitted. The resolution relieving
the property of Stanton Duncan was amended and
passed. The House soon after adjourned.

The Legislature.

Yesterday bills were reported in the State Senate
to equalize the salaries of Superintendents of the
Poor of Kings county; authorizing the construction
of a railway in New York, and several
others. Bills were introduced relating to the
preservation of wild deer, moose and fresh water fish;
for the reorganization of the Prospect Park Com-
mission. A bill was passed supplying a deficiency
in the State Prison appropriations. On motion, the
Committee on Internal Affairs was discharged from
the further consideration of the bill amending the
Metropolitan Excise law. The Senate then ad-
journed.In the Assembly a number of members de-
clared that it be recorded how they would have
voted on the question of ratifying the constitu-
tional amendment had they been present Wednes-
day night. A number of petitions were presented.
Bills were reported for the improvement of Gowanus
canal; amending the health law and several others.
Bills were introduced to discourage contesting for
seats in the Legislature by disallowing the expenses
of unsuccessful candidates; to repeal the regula-
tions concerning brokers; giving the clerk and
deputy of the Court of Chancery and Termers of NewYork each \$2,000 salary, and several others. The
Assembly then adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

In the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly yester-
day Mr. Cudlip, the member for St. John, gave
notice of a resolution for the appointment of a com-
mittee to devise ways and means for securing the
annexation of New Brunswick to the United States.
The Attorney General objected that the resolution
was unreasonable, and the House refused to allow it
to go on the notice book. It is stated that resolu-
tions favoring the union with Canada have been in-
troduced into both houses of the Newfoundland Le-
gislative Assembly.The reports of General Custer's capture by the
Indians are denied. Trouble has occurred with the
friendly Pawnees at Ellsworth, Kansas. Seven of
them entered the town some time ago, and three of
them were shot and scalped by roughs. Twenty-five
of the tribe afterwards came in and demanded the
surrender of the roughs under a threat of burning
down the town. Soldiers from Fort Harker arrived,
however, and the Indians escaped without their
prisoners.Three men named Darnella, passengers on the Mis-
sissippi steamer Belle of Memphis, recently asked the
captain to stop at Island No. 10, as three passengers
would get on at that place. He did so, and when
the three expected passengers appeared the Darnells
shot and killed them all. They then disembarked,
and left without being molested.

General Kilpatrick is to return to Chile.

General Sheridan and his staff left Washington for
New York last evening.Ex-President Johnson and his family left Washing-
ton yesterday for Greenville, Tenn. They will
remain at Lynchburg, Va., to-day, where a recep-
tion has been tendered Mr. Johnson.A revolt broke out among the convicts at the Sing
Sing prison yesterday morning, during which two
of the keepers were gagged, one of whom was suf-
focated. During the day a second attempt to revolt
was made, when two of the convicts were shot.
Five escaped; but in the afternoon three of them
were recaptured.A keg of gunpowder exploded on a river steamer
at San Francisco on Tuesday night while a salute
was being fired by a military company and twenty
persons were injured.The proposed constitutional amendment has been
rejected by the Delaware Senate.

The City.

In the Board of Health yesterday testimony was
taken in reference to a pig yard nuisance near West
Thirtieth street and Eleventh avenue. All the
witnesses testified that they lived the smell of
swine and considered the odor healthy, while one of
them stated that he has frequently when fatigued
walked among sheep and inhaled the odor arising
from them and walked away invigorated and re-
freshed.The resignation of Captain John S. Young, of the
Detective Police, was received by the Police Board
yesterday but was not accepted, and the chief clerk
was directed to make out charges against him.The removal of street obstructions is still going on
and the Street Commissioner intends to prosecute
all persons who impede the carriage way with build-
ing materials, &c.A small boat, containing twelve boxes of nitro-
glycerine, was discovered under a wharf at the foot
of Whitehall street yesterday—enough, it is said, to
blow the lower portion of this city and Brooklyn to
atoms. The stuff was taken beyond the city limits
by the Harbor police.In the case of the ship Kate Dyer vs. the steamer
Scotland, brought to recover the value of the Dyer
and her cargo, amounting to \$250,000, lost by collision
with the Scotland in September, 1868, Judge Ben-
dict, of the District Court of Brooklyn in Admiralty,
rendered a decision yesterday for the libellants, with
an order of reference to ascertain the amount of
damages.A young man, named Edward Lingham, was
brought before Justice Dodge yesterday by Pfaff,
the restaurateur, who charged him with refusing to
pay for a pancake and a cup of coffee that he had
called for and eaten on the plea that he was
"broke." Mr. Pfaff's representative stated that a
great number of persons, particularly those called
"Bohemians," come to his place and obtain their
meals just as the prisoner did, and he wanted to
have the thing stopped. The prisoner was commit-
ted.Charles A. Allen was up before Judge Dodge yester-
day on a charge of burglary, to which he pleaded
guilty. He stated that he was very hard up at the
time, had no money, was crippled with rheumatism
and hungry, and was driven to commit the act. He
was held for trial in default of \$2,500 bail.The stock market yesterday was dull and irregu-
lar. Gold was weak, closing finally at 130 1/4. Gov-
ernment bonds were higher under large purchases
by the foreign bankers. Foreign exchange was
demoralized, with rates only nominal.The human line steamship City of Baltimore, Cap-
tain Leitch, will leave pier No. 45 North river at
eleven o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning for
Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe
will close at the Post Office at nine A. M., 20th inst.The steamship Erin, Captain Webster, of the Na-
tional line, will sail from pier 47 North river at nine
A. M. on Saturday for Liverpool, calling at Queens-
town to land passengers.The Anchor line steamship Iowa, Captain Hedder-
wick, will leave pier 20 North river at twelve M. to-
morrow for Glasgow, calling at Londonderry.The French steamship Perle, Captain Duchene, will
leave pier 50 North river to-morrow morning for
Brest and Havre. The mails for France will
close at the Post Office at eight A. M., 20th inst.The Merchants' line steamship General Grant,
Captain Quick, will be despatched at three P. M. to-
morrow (Saturday) from pier No. 12 North river for
New Orleans direct.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor R. M. Patton, of Alabama, is at the St.
Nicholas Hotel.General Robert McKibbin, Captain W. E. Van
Reed and D. H. Kessie, of the United States Army;
Thomas Sharp, of Kansas; James Warner, of Mas-
sachusetts; Jonas Clark, of Vermont, and C. J.
Willey, of San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan
Hotel.Captain Baldwin, of Baltimore; Z. Allen, of Provi-
dence; John M. Chapin, of Massachusetts, and Mr.
Dessalines, of Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.Commodore W. Porter, of the United States Navy;
Ex-postmaster General A. W. Randall, of Washing-
ton; Governor Coney, of Maine; Captain G. B. Ray-
mond, of Philadelphia, and Colonel Emerson, of the
United States Army, are at the Astor House.James K. Bruce, of Kentucky; C. B. Wells, of
Georgetown, Ky., and George H. Davis, of Ohio, are
at the Maitly House.B. Danzas, of the Russian Legation, is at the
Clarendon Hotel.Captain Ramsay and Captain Nease, of the British
Army, Bermuda; B. Buffum, of Rhode Island, and
D. C. Littlejohn, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.Colonel Charles H. Graham, of the United States
Army; W. C. Watson, of Philadelphia; G. A. Van
Allen and W. Lee, Jr., of Albany, and Dr. Foster, of
Burlington, Vt., are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

Colonel Lee left yesterday for Boston, ex-Governor
Gibbs for Newport, R. D. Starkweather for Troy, and
G. B. Carson for Toledo.No STOP FOR CONNECTICUT until after the
April election.EXPENSIVE IMPROVEMENT.—General Sher-
man wants to get the officers out of Washing-
ton, which is admirable; but when it is found
that a few days' longer stay of one is neces-
sary to dispose of government property to the
value of two hundred thousand dollars he
says that the officer must go and the property
"burn." But is not this a kind of reform
worse than no reform? What do we want of
reform in the army but for economy, and
what kind of economy is it to spend two hun-
dred thousand dollars to get an officer out of
Washington? Go ahead, General; keep your
earnestness fresh against abuses; but if you
cannot enforce your will more cheaply than
this, and with judicious reserves, you are not
the strong man we thought you.

Important from Cuba.—The Policy of the United States.

We have information of the arrival in this
city of Señor Morales Lemus as an ambassador
from the provisional government in Cuba to the
government of the United States. His
object is to obtain the recognition by this gov-
ernment of the revolutionary proceedings in
Cuba. Whatever may be done in Washington
regarding the reception of this Minister from
Céspedes, it will not be uninteresting to our
people to recall occurrences that have bearing
upon a positive event like this.The Spaniards and Spanish organs have all
along proclaimed that the insurrection in Cuba
was a trifling affair and would soon be sup-
pressed, and, according to the accounts we
have been receiving through Spanish sources
at Havana, the Cubans have been defeated
with terrible slaughter over and over again.
Strange to say, during all this time the
insurrection has been gaining strength and
spreading further and wider. By the tele-
gram from Havana which we publish to-day in
another column it will be seen that the cap-
ture of Mayari, recently reported on official
authority in Havana, turns out to be a defeat
of the Spanish troops, and that they were
falling back on Santiago with their wounded
commander, Don Villa Clara, too, where
we have been so repeatedly informed of the
defeat of the insurgents, we now learn from a
returned Spanish volunteer that Colonel La
Torre was defeated on the 3d inst., and that
the insurrection there was so strong that ten
thousand men would be required to open the
railroad to the coast. In connection with this
fact we have the singular general order from
Colonel Lasca, who had recently got into
Puerto Principe, that all the women and chil-
dren who had gone out to afford aid and com-
fort to their friends in the field must return to
that besieged and hungry city or be subject to
military law if captured.The truth is, nearly all the first reports of
events received from Cuba are manufactured
or garbled by the Spaniards to bolster up
their cause and declining power. We cannot
rely upon them. We can only judge of the
state of things on the island by general
facts. Well, what are these? We see that a
little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand a few
months ago, has developed into a general
storm. From a few insurrectionists under the
lead of Céspedes in a remote and sparsely
settled corner of Cuba organized revolt has
spread over the greater part of the island.
The whole native population is profoundly
moved. The rich and young men have staked
their lives and fortunes in this struggle for
independence. The horrors of execution, of
Spanish cruelty or of penal exile to Fernando
Po do not check the movement, but rather
inflame and give impulse to it. The more
the Spanish forces have been increased the
wider has the insurrection spread and the
stronger it has become. For every Cuban
slain a dozen spring up in his place. The war
resources of the insurgents are increasing
daily. Arms, ammunition and artillery of the
most effective kind are pouring into the island.
The chances of success improve daily, and,
from present appearances, the despotic rule of
Spain over Cuba is doomed, the end thereof
being only a question of time and circum-
stances.The most important news received is that the
insurgent authorities in the Central Depart-
ment have decreed the abolition of slavery.
The freed negroes may either enter the patriot
army or remain to cultivate the soil. Doubt-
less many will take up arms; but in any case
this act of the insurgents will strengthen their
cause. It is a wise measure; for, whatever might
happen, slavery was doomed, and it will have
the effect of rallying public opinion in the
United States in favor of Cuban independence.
But the best effect will be seen, undoubtedly,
upon the negroes themselves. Their worst
masters have been the Spaniards, and the
negroes will remember that. They will join
those who have given them freedom. Besides,
however ignorant they may be, they have sense
enough to know that their interests and future
welfare are identified with those of the native
Cubans, and not with those of the Spaniards.
They must be aware that the Spaniards are
foreigners, who, like leeches, fatten upon their
industry and the wealth of the island—who
have, in fact, no abiding interest in them or
their country. It is probable we may soon
hear of the negroes becoming an important
element in this war for independence.Under these circumstances what should be
the policy of our government with regard to
Cuba? No people in the world struggling for
independence from despotism have ever failed
to meet with sympathy from this country.
The Hungarians, the Poles, the Italians and
all others have met with it. This country
represents the liberal and republican ideas of
the age and world, and all nations regard it as
the hope of the oppressed everywhere. But
Cuba has special claims upon us. The Cubans
are our neighbors, are Americans, and belong
to the American system. The colonial gov-
ernments of Europe are exotics on this Con-
tinent, and ought to be uprooted. The policy
which favored and recognized the independence
of the former colonies of Spain in America,
and which laid down the Monroe doctrine of
no more European conquests or colonization,
now requires a fresh and extended application.
The remaining European possessions on this
Continent have always been a source of
trouble to all, and have cramped our trade and
made us second only where we ought to have
been first in commercial intercourse. We owe
nothing to Spain nor to any of the European
Powers. In the Mexican affair and during our
civil war Spain and some of the other Powers
were hostile to this republic and hoped to see
it destroyed. They claimed to have monarchi-
cal interests in America, and, acting upon that
claim, they acted to our great detriment and
without any regard to our position as a friendly
Power.Our interest lies in the severance of all
European and monarchical connections with
America. No opportunity should be lost of
bringing that about. All the sympathy and
aid we can fairly give the Cubans should be
given, and the government should lose no time
in authorizing the President to recognize their
belligerent rights whenever in his judgment
it may be proper to do so, and, as soon as
a regular government is established, their
independence. Such a course is demanded
by sound policy and the highest statesman-
ship. With Cuba independent or annexedto the United States the productive wealth
and our trade with that island would be
immense. Then we ought to save that
beautiful and rich country from the horrors
and devastation which now threaten it. To
permit the scenes and fate of another St.
Domingo on our border would be an eternal
disgrace to the United States. In every point
of view, then, on high political grounds, for the
interest of our commerce, and for the sake of
humanity, the government and people of this
republic should favor by every means the
independence of Cuba, and we are glad to
learn that by the arrival of an ambassador
preliminary from the Cuban provisional gov-
ernment the objects above expressed are
likely to be realized.

The James Foster, Jr.

The ill-fated ship James Foster, Jr., now
lies on the New York side, close to Fulton
ferry, so close that thousands who, during the
last few days, have had occasion to cross have
seen the hated name. The James Foster, Jr.,
cannot too soon cease to exist. The name can
never again be mentioned with respect. The
atrocities with which her name must be last-
ingly associated can never be either forgotten
or forgiven. When no public press existed,
when the tyranny which pirates took pleasure
in exercising was common, the James Foster,
Jr., might have got along well enough; but we
are now too far advanced in the nineteenth
century to have any patience with tyranny
and brutality and murder, even on board ship,
where a captain is supposed to be above all
law. We are sorry to learn that Captain Arm-
strong is no more. We never take any
pleasure in pursuing the dead. It is always
our wish to say of the dead, "Let them rest in
peace." Sometimes, however, public interests
are so strong that individual interests must be
held subordinate. The case of the James
Foster, Jr., is just such a case. Mr. Charles
H. Marshall has issued a circular, in which he
uses the old argument that because a man is
gone and therefore unable to speak for him-
self we ought to be silent. We are willing to be
reasonable. We shall pronounce no more
harsh judgments until we have further evi-
dence. But further evidence we must have.
The captain's death must not be allowed to
affect the course of justice. The investigation
must go on as if nothing of the kind had hap-
pened. If the officers are found guilty, by all
means let them be acquitted. Let them have
the full benefit. If, however, they are found
to have been guilty, let no maudlin senti-
mentality be allowed to come in the way. On
Wednesday next we shall expect to learn that
the investigation has gone on, nothing affected
by the death of Captain Armstrong.

South American Diplomacy.

There is considerable excitement in South
America over the Paraguayan question. Brazil
has seized upon Asuncion, has sacked it and
now holds it probably as a base of operations
for future warlike work in the direction of the
interior of Paraguay. Lopez, with a small
army, is still defiant. It appears, however,
that there is trouble brewing between the
allies themselves, and that the Brazilian Min-
ister of Foreign Affairs has been sent to Buenos
Ayres with a view of arranging a peace. In
the meantime Chile is anxious over this ques-
tion and has appealed through the press to
Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador to assist in
putting an end to a war which threatens to
overthrow one of the American republics.
What the empire will do now, that it has the
river line of western Paraguay, is very uncer-
tain. Dom Pedro desires to prosecute the war
until its objects are accomplished; but the em-
pire is sadly exhausted by the struggle, and the
threatened complications on the Plata with
the Argentine Republic bode no good to the
imperial desire to control the great valley to
the southwest of them.THE IRISH CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT
BILL.—By cable telegram from London, dated
March 18, we learn that the Irish Church Dis-
establishment bill came up yesterday in Parli-
ament on its second reading. Mr. Disraeli
delivered a speech, taking, of course, the
opposition view. He was followed by the
member from Galway (Mr. Gregory), who
taxed Disraeli with inconsistency. It seems
to have been a smart debate; but no final
vote was reached.THE GREAT QUESTIONS AMONG OUR NEW
YORK SPOILSMEN.—Who is to be our Col-
lector? Who is ahead? What does General
Grant say? What does Boutwell think? Is
Greely for Dana and Dana for Greely, or is
each fooling the other? Has Walbridge any
chance? What wire is Fenton pulling? Has
he made up a slate with Conkling or without
him? Is Morgan of any account, or how?
And where is Thurlow Weed?A REVOLT IN SING SING STATE PRISON.—
We publish full accounts of a revolt yesterday
in Sing Sing State Prison. It appears that
certain prisoners concocted a plan to escape
and executed it at the expense of the life of a
faithful officer. Several of the escaped con-
victs were rearrested and are now properly
cared for. How did this revolt occur? By
what laxity of discipline were these prisoners
permitted to escape? These are questions
which must be answered by the State Prison
Inspectors themselves, and the Legislature
should bring them personally to account. The
names of the Inspectors are David B. McNeil,
Solomon Scheu and John Hammond.WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN A PRACTICAL FORM.—
In giving them a share of the spoils. General
Grant has already appointed two or three post-
mistresses. A Miss Elizabeth Van Lew, "for
important services rendered the Union army
during the rebellion," is handsomely rewarded
with the snug berth of the Post Office of Rich-
mond, Va. This is an important recogni-
tion of women's services and women's rights
from the new administration. The ballot for
the women is a myth; but a good fat office is
substantial bread and butter, and silk dresses,
and rings and bracelets, and peradventure, a
good husband. In the matter of suffrage the
niggers (males above the age of twenty-one)
are ahead of the women; but in the matter of
the federal spoils the women have those cash-
paying rights which the niggers so far have
vainly aspired to reach. The revolutionary
junta of women and the Sorosis of this city,
in behalf of women's rights, ought to be sat-
isfied to "fight it out on this line" upon the es-
tablished maxim that a fat office is better than
a lean ballot.

The Georgia Difficulty in Congress.—Negroes' Rights in the States.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee
of the Senate, has reported a bill with a pre-
amble to the effect that whereas the Georgia
Legislature, in disregard of the fourteenth
amendment of the constitution, has refused to
purge itself of members (rebels) ineligible
under said amendment; and whereas a majority
of said Legislature has expelled a number of
members legally qualified, upon the sole
ground that they were persons of African blood;
and whereas the local authorities of said
State are wholly unwilling or unable to pro-
tect the lives, liberties and property of lawful
and unoffending citizens from violence, there-
fore, "be it enacted," &c., that so much of the
act of July 25, 1868, as restores Georgia to
the rights and dignities of a State be re-
pealed, and that the late military government
over Georgia be revived; that meantime the
present State government shall be considered
as provisional only; that the expulsion of the
negro members from the Legislature is null and
void, and that they shall be restored; and that
it shall be the duty of the President to use
such of the land and naval forces of the United
States as may be necessary to carry out this
act.Now, it has been supposed that with the
restoration of a rebel State to Congress nothing
further could be done with it by Congress
in reference to its local affairs—that Georgia,
for instance, in being restored is all right again,
like New York or New Jersey. It now appears,
however, that this is all a mistake. The four-
teenth amendment of the constitution, among
other things, provides for equal civil rights to
citizens of all colors, and that certain political
disabilities shall fall upon certain classes of
men guilty of rebellion. The amendment fur-
ther provides that Congress shall have power
to enforce all these provisions by appropriate
legislation. Hence this bill from the Senate
Judiciary Committee in reference to Georgia.
But is this proposed legislation appropriate?
The answer rests with Congress. Nor is this
power and discretion limited to the late rebel
States; for, as the constitution applies to all
the States and Territories, &c., the law may
be applied to New York or New Jersey, as
well as to Georgia or Louisiana, for a disregard
of amendment fourteen.For example, the Senate Judiciary Committee
report a bill declaring that under said amend-
ment the expulsion of the negro members from
the Georgia Legislature is null and void and that
those expelled blacks must be restored to their
seats. Let this bill become a law for Georgia
and we shall have a rule established for New
York and all the other States—the rule of
equal rights to hold office to citizens regardless
of color. This is the Georgia question now
before the Senate.THE DANGER OF THE STREETS.—In one evening
three persons were run over and killed by the
street cars in this city and in Brooklyn. Two
were killed by horse cars and one by a
dummy. So that steam in the streets is clearly
not worse than horses. In Brooklyn the car
ran over a boy, cut him in two and went on.
The body was found some time after, and the
number of the car is not known. Some pas-
senger must remember that peculiar jolt and
the scream of that boy.POPULAR DELUSIONS.—People have a notion
that things happen—that murders are com-
mitted, for instance; that a shipload of pas-
sengers are cruelly treated; that rogues
thrive in office, &c. All a mistake; not so at
all! The "friends of the accused" publish a
statement, and we perceive at once that there
is no reality in the charges against any one,
and that nothing happens. In short, that
there is some ingenious person who invents
everything and deludes all the reporters. Who
is this fellow?

How the Laws are Made.

Butler is the most useful man in Congress.
He rips up queer topics every now and then,
and his utter indifference as to whether there
is a row or not prevents his holding his tongue
for fear of the consequences. He has just let
the light in on a little known phase of legisla-
tion. It would appear that when a bill has gone
through the hands of Senate and House it is a
rather defaced document, with interlineations,
and blots and what not. In this somewhat
illegible condition it goes to an engrossing
clerk, who copies it out to the best of his
ability, "making sense" as he can, poor fellow!
Some clauses it would appear he may possibly
drop, and there seems a certain likelihood that
if it were to the interest of the whiskey ring—
about a hundred thousand dollars—that he
should not see a certain clause, he might be
blind as to that clause—yes, though it were
underlined to make it conspicuous. Of course
the senses are fallible. By this process it ap-
pears that there has been dropped somewhere
a clause that modifies a certain law so as to
rob the government of one million and a half
dollars and give it to the whiskey men. It is
a startling fact that when Butler opened this
subject, not mentioned before in public, the
chairman of the Ways and Means Committee
seemed to be in possession of all the points of
argument against him. He knew all about it.A MODERN LADY MAURETH.—We find in the
Easton (Pa.) Argus—a reliable paper—a re-
port of an interview which the editor, in com-
pany with the spiritual adviser of the con-
demned Twitchell, had with the latter in his
cell in Moyamensing Prison. It is a remark-
able statement, and, bearing as it does upon
its face the impress of truth, it would not be
strange if it had some effect upon the final
catastrophe. The remark of Mrs. Twitchell
to the clergyman—"By the way, when you see
George (her condemned husband) please ask
him where he would like to be buried after he
is hanged"—is without parallel for nonchalance
in the speeches of Shakespeare's most sangui-
nary heroines.DEAD.—The captain of the James Foster,
Jr., we cannot but believe, has paid the heavy
penalty of his life for his own dereliction of duty.
He has died of the fever he caught from the
passengers—that dreadful "ship fever," that is
never found on well managed vessels where
the emigrants are treated with fair humanity
and where there are proper hygienic regula-
tions, and that infallibly is found on ships
where there is a default of these